HYPNEA SPINELLA (Ag.) Kütz.

Island of Coco, Rio de Janeiro Bay (20269 b); Island of Juparayba, Rio de Janeiro Bay (20281 b), with *Wurdemannia setacea*, etc.; vicinity of Bahia (21301 m).

Family DELESSERIACEAE

Cottoniella sanguinea sp. nov.

Pomegranate-purple, carmine, or Indian lake,[9] very soft, gelatinous, or mucous, gregarious or densely cespitose on other algae, 2–3 cm. long, pseudodichotomous, more or less decumbent and rhiziniferous near base; main axes strongly corticated, subcylindric or slightly complanate, 0.15–0.28 mm. in diameter, destitute of rhizoids above the decumbent base, cells of the cortex

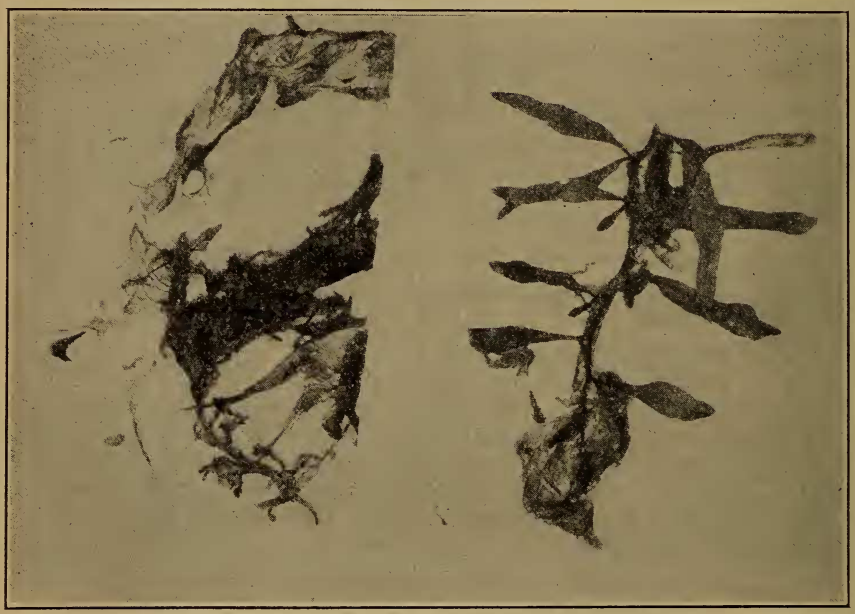

Fig. 2.—*Cottoniella sanguinea* M. A. Howe. Photograph of type specimens (*Rose & Russell* 20279), natural size.

polymorphous; corticated branches giving rise above to secund, subterete, uncorticated polysiphonioid branchlets 25–60μ broad, tapering to a monosiphonous apex, their segments mostly $\frac{2}{3}$–2 times as long as broad, the pericentral siphons four at first, soon becoming five, or four persisting, the corticated branches bearing also occasional monosiphonous branchlets; cross-section of polysiphonioid branchlets suborbicular or compressed, rarely twice as broad as high; costa wanting or very obscure; uncorticated polysiphonioid branchlets bearing secund monosiphonous filaments 0.3–0.6 mm. long, consisting of 12–20 cells, mostly 1–3 times as long as broad and bearing also occasional polysiphonioid branchlets, each of these commonly accompanied by a collateral monosiphonous filament; reproductive organs unknown.

On *Sargassum*, Island of Juparayba, Rio de Janeiro Bay, Brazil, July 17, 1915, *J. N. Rose & P. G. Russell* (20279, TYPE, and 20282 b).

[9] Colors according to RIDGWAY, *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.*

Cottoniella sanguinea is related to *C. arcuata* Børg.,[10] known to us only from the author's description and figures, from St. Thomas of the American Virgin Islands, but it is apparently a smaller plant (2–3 cm. long *vs.* 8 cm. long), with more strongly corticated main axes, with apices of the terminal branches scarcely arcuate and with much less obvious dorsiventrality; in the older parts, cross sections commonly show five pericental siphons instead of the four of *C. arcuata*. The latter seems to be known only from a small amount of material preserved in fluid, so that no description of color is available.

Cottoniella filamentosa (M. A. Howe) Børg. (originally described as *Sarcomenia filamentosa* from the upper Florida Keys and since reported from western Cuba) differs decidedly in having much more flattened costate-alate branchlets and a pair of short alar siphons, end to end, on either margin, corresponding to each bundle of four pericentral siphons. This species was placed in the genus *Sarcomenia* with some misgivings, which were expressed at the time of its publication. It seems more in harmony with the modern idea of generic limitations among the Rhodophyceae to accept Børgesen's recently proposed genus *Cottoniella*, which now seems to include three different specific forms.

What the Guadeloupe *Polysiphonia mucosa* Crouan[11] may be we do not know except that its color is "rose carmine très vif" and that it grows a "parasite sur *Cladophora*, *Thalassia*, recuellis à la plage."

Family RHODOMELACEAE

DIGENEA SIMPLEX (Wulf.) Ag.
Vicinity of Bahia (21301 i).

BRYOTHAMNION TRIQUETRUM (S. G. Gmel.) M. A. Howe.
Vicinity of Bahia, (21301 d).

BRYOTHAMNION SEAFORTHII (Turn.) Kütz.
Vicinity of Bahia (19611 c, and 19681 a).

AMANSIA MULTIFIDA Lamour.
Vicinity of Bahia (19611 a and 21301 b).

VIDALIA OBTUSILOBA (Ag.) J. Ag.
Vicinity of Bahia (21301 l) in small quantity, with *Neurocarpus Hauckianus*, etc.

Family CERAMIACEAE

CENTROCERAS CLAVULATUM (Ag.) Mont.
Island of Coco, Rio de Janeiro Bay (20269 d); Nictheroy, Rio de Janeiro (20318 b).

Family CORALLINACEAE

CORALLINA SUBULATA Ell. & Soland.
Vicinity of Bahia (21301 e).

JANIA CAPILLACEA Harv.
Vicinity of Bahia (19609 d), with *Amphiroa brasiliana*, etc. and (19681 c).

AMPHIROA BRASILIANA Decaisne
Nictheroy, Rio de Janeiro (20317 a); vicinity of Bahia (19609 c and 21301 f).

[10] *The Marine Algae of the Danish West Indies* 2: 333–338. *f. 335, 336.* 1919; 477–479. 1920.

[11] MAZÉ and SCHRAMM, *Essai* 262. 1870–77.

BARBADOS

September 30, 1915

CHLOROPHYCEAE

Family ULVACEAE

ULVA RIGIDA Ag. (21190 a).

Family VALONIACEAE

BOODLEA SIAMENSIS Reinb. (21186 a).

Family CLADOPHORACEAE

CHAETOMORPHA BRACHYGONA Harv. (21190 c.)

Family CODIACEAE

HALIMEDA OPUNTIA (L.) Lamour. (21187 a).

PHAEOPHYCEAE

Family FUCACEAE

SARGASSUM POLYCERATIUM Mont. (21186 b and 21188).
Fucus foliosissimus Lamour. (*nomen nudum aut seminudum*)

Family DICTYOTACEAE

DICTYOTA BARTAYRESIANA Lamour. (21186 c).

DICTYOTA CILIOLATA Kütz. (21190 b).
Dictyota ciliata J. Ag. Not *D. ciliata* Lamour.

NEUROCARPUS HAUCKIANUS (Möb.) Kuntze. On *Halimeda Opuntia* (21187 b and 21189 a).
Dictyopteris Hauckiana Möb.
Apparently the first record for the West Indies. Type from Olinda, near Pernambuco, Brazil.

RHODOPHYCEAE

Family RHODOMELACEAE

LAURENCIA PAPILLOSA (Forsk.) Grev. (21186 e).

ACANTHOPHORA MUSCOIDES (L.) Bory. (21186 d).

Family CORALLINACEAE

JANIA CAPILLACEA Harv. (21187 c).

FOSLIELLA LE JOLISII (Rosan.) M. A. Howe. On *Thalassia* (21189 b).
Melobesia Le Jolisii Rosan.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Two new cave-beetles related to* Anophthalmus pusio *Horn.*[1] H. S. BARBER, Bureau of Entomology.

The blind carabids of our eastern limestone caves having received so little attention since the interesting discussion of the possible sources of cave life by Garman, 1892, this notice of a new form collected near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, in 1924, by Mr. George P. Engelhardt, together with that of the only known specimen from the Luray Cavern, was outlined, but publication was delayed until the type *A. pusio* Horn could be compared. The Luray specimen, recorded as *A.*

[1] Received January 20, 1928.